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WASHINGTON BUREAU, ANGUS Me-SWEEN, MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1895,

MONDAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS. Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., Ellett's Fraternal Lodge, Masons, Masonic Tem-Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall. Old Dominion Lodge, K. of P., Schiller

Syracuse Lodge, K. of P. Odd-Fellows' Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fel-

Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Hall. Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall. Anawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall. Indianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's

E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A.
M., Powhatan Hall.
West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A.

Parlors. Grove Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Good Templars' Hall. Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T. Gatewood's Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street

Baptist church.
McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall.
Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Woman's Christian Association, Association rooms. Company E. First Regiment, Armory.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO CUBA.

Our Washington correspondent predicts that there will be a strong jingo movement in the House of Representatives when Congress meets, to cause this Government to acknowledge the revolutionts in Cuba as belligerents.

We are not prepared to say that th Cuban movement should not be accorded belligerent rights. The information this country receives concerning its dimensions and progress is so meagre and so contradictory that, for one, we are wholly unable to form an intelligent opinion in the premises. But belligerency is a well-defined condition under international law, and it would be a very easy thing for our Government to set on foot the inquiries necessary for or have not brought their movement up to that state which meets the requirements of the international law of the case. If they have done so, the Government should acknowledge them as beiligerents. If they have not done so, it should not give them such acknowledg-

We confess than Spain's rule of Cuba has aroused strong prejudices in our mind against Spain and in favor of the Cubans. But the action of nations in cases of this sort is not to be founded upon the wishes or the prejudices of their citizens. All nations agree to live in the family of nations under the rules and requirements of a well-defined code of international law, and our own nation must live up to the demands of that code, if it would expect other nations to do the same when our own interests become involved. We most sincerely hope therefore, that the House of Representatives will promptly suppress the jingoist as soon as he comes forward with his jingo resolutions in regard to Cuba, and that it will direct its Committee on Foreign Relations to make that impartial and dignified investigation of the actual facts of the case that will enable it to base any action it may take upon a clear and well-defined conception of its facts just as they are. If the Cubans have elevated their cause to a plane that entitles them to belligerent rights under the laws of nations, they should have them. If they have not attained to such a state, they should not receive the rec-

TAMMANY'S VICTORY-WHAT IT IS. Tammany's victory in New York city is not understood by the public. The idea has gone abroad that it has regained control of the entire city government of New York, and that it is as fully installed there as it was before its overthrow a year ago. This is a great mistake, however. Tammany has done little more, in fact, than to demonstrate that it can carry New York city by something like 20,000 plurality when Tammany's enemies divide and run two tickets instead of centreing upon one. That is the great lesson of last Tuesday's election in New York city, and it remains to be seen whether Tammany's opponents will act upon the lesson and keep Tammany per-petually out of power, or whether they will remain divided and allow Tammany to return to power. But the actual state Mayor and all her chief controlling city officers for a term of three years. Mayor Strong and the other principal officers were elected last fall. They have served only one year of their term, and conse-quently have got two more years to serve. Tammany is certainly two years off yet from a return to that control of the city from a return to that control of the city from which she was ousted a year ago. All that Tammany did last Tuesday was to elect a county clerk, a county register, three Supreme Court justices, two judges of the General Sessions, and three police justices, all for the city of New York.

trol over the machinery of New York's city government, and they bring Tam-many no nearer to the purse strings of the city, which is the goal she strives to attain to, than she was before. The election of last Tuesday may prove indeed to be the most powerful agency for keep-ing her indefinitely away from the strings of the purse that could be invoked. It has proven that in the next general election Tammany will return to be the keeper of the purse if Tammany's adversaries remain divided, and they may therefore reunite and defeat Tammany by that same 50,000 majority that they piled on her

ment for Mr. Roosevelt in his determina-tion to enforce the Sunday laws in New York city. They were the laws that he found upon the statute book, he took an oath to enforce those laws, and we do not see how, as an honest man, he could have done otherwise than enforce them according to their letter and spirit. But there is a right way and there is a wrong way to do all things. If Mr. Roosevelt had contented himself with enforcing the laws and saying nothing about it he would have received the applause of all law-abiding men and the admiration of those who like to set the laws at de-fiance. But he thought the proper thing to do was to keep Roosevelt alawys in evidence. We do not mean to say or suggest that there were sinister or selfish motives at the bottom of his conduct, but the fact is he has managed to fasten more attention upon Roosevelt than upon the unpopular laws. The thing has come down to being a case of Roosevelt versus the law-breakers instead of the law against the law-breakers. This has necessarily weakened immensely the cause that he champloned. Nobody wants to fight Roosevelt's battles except Roosevelt. Every law-abiding citizen wants to fight the law's battles. There is yet time for Mr. Roosevelt to change all this by going along with the performance of his duties and saying nothing at all about them. If he does this we predict that before the next general election the cause of the enforcement of the laws will triumph over all opposition of any and every sort.

While it is highly probable, if there

were a Democratic Legislature, the Germans would get a liberalising of the Sunday laws, yet Tammany has nothing to expect from the present Legislature, which is Republican in both branches.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS BY MR. BAYARD Our ambassador to England, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, has just made the inaugural address before the Philosophic Society, in Edinburg, which contains some sentiments and opinions that are worth quoting. His theme was individual liberty. In the course of the address he said:

address he said:
"The weight of armed repression and
the upheavals of popular discontent are
plainly discernible. While in some countries, the consolidation of empire progresses remarkably, in others its disintegration is equally significant. The old
dynasties are drifting hopelessly, or
staking rainably." inking palpably."

After alluding to the preparations for war on land and sea, which, he said, were never so formidable as to-day; to the increasing burdens of militarism, and to the hostile attitude assumed toward each other by capital and labor, he said: "The novement to-day is toward state socialsm as an opposing force to autocracy, either of which is despotism."

He then dwelt at length upon the theme of his address, saying that however society is framed, it is by persona characteristics and individual qualities that its affairs in the end must be decided. He continued:

"We are witnessing the decline and fail of once mighty empires as the result of despotic government and the destruc-tion of personal freedom, while those nations which have safeguarded the freedom of the individual have changed the face of the world."

The report of the address sent to this country then continues thus:

"Mr. Bayard spoke at length of the on foot the inquiries necessary for termining whether the Cubans have have not brought their movement up his hearers to State socialism in all forms. He also sounded a note of warnforms. He also sounded a note of warning against the many proposals of political interference and State management, under the garb of philanthropic aid or paternalism."

After discussing what he termed the tyranny of labor organizations, Mr. Bay-

ard said:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism styled protection, which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, corrupt public life, banish men of independent mind and character from public councils, blunt public constence, and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scrample than any other single and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble than any other single cause. Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, creating the revenue into an engine for seitsh and private profit. The allied beneficiaries and combines are called "trusts," and gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared, the few passels lately built being an exception and vessels lately built being an exception and proving the rule, as they were only built by making a breach in the general tariff and navigation laws."

Mr. Bayard quoted at length from the address of a former commission of navigation, read at the recent National Congress of Farmers, at Atlanta, in confirma-

tion of his views.

"It is incorrect," said Mr. Bayard, "to speak of protection as a national policy. That could never be, as it will never be anything but the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest. It is fatal to hopes of advancement, or even to the retention of what has been gained by civilization."

In conclusion, Mr. Bayard acknowledged the debt owed by the United States to Scotland for Hamilton and others, and paid a tribute to the memory of Burns. tion of his views.

HOW TO REGISTER AND TRANSFER LAND.

We take from the New York Sun the

following very interesting statement: following very interesting statement:

A question of some moment to the welfare of Chicago was answered in the affirmative on Tuesday by the voters of that city. The question was whether the Forrens Land Title system should be adopted, and the proposal was accepted by the handsome majority of 77.00. Many of our States have borrowed their ballot systems from Australia, but the city and county of Chicago is the first American emmunity to recognize how powerful a stimulus to rapid and extensive development would be given by the application of another Australian invention, namely, the Torrens scheme for the guaranteeing as well as regstering of the titles to real estate.

In the proposed Civil Code, of which

as well as regstering of the three to real estate.

In the proposed Civil Code, of which the late David Dudley Field was the chief author and advocate, he wished to incorporate provisions assimilating real to personal property, and conveying title thereto by methods substantially identical; but on this point he was overruled by his colleagues on the Commission.

What is the Land Title scheme, which from the name of its deviser has become known all over the English-speaking world as the Torrens system? The fundamental motive of the plan is colled deep about the roots of individualism as opposed to socialism. It is based on the conviction that it is the interest of a

decentralized seif-governing, truly democratis State to promote the multiplication of homes owned by their occupiers, or, in other words, to give the largest possible number of citizens a stake in the country. To that end an obvious means would be the removal of the auses which in English-speaking communities have rendered real estate a much less ylestrable investment than personal property for the savings of poor personal property for the savings of poor men or men of modest incomes, owing partly to the heavy incidental expenses partly to the heavy incidental expenses connected with all dealings in the former species of property, and partly to the vastly greater ease and rapidity with which the latter species could be sold or used as security for a loan. All the causes which tend to hold back the mass of a people from placing their surplus in real estate were swept away at a stroke by ithe to-balled Torrens Land jut, which first became a law in South Australia, but which, as its benefits became incontestable, was rapidly adopted by other Australian colonies. Under came incontestable, was rapidly adopted by other Australian colonies. Under this legislation the State, through of-ficers designated for the purpose, un-dertakes an exhaustive and careful res-istration of the titles to all lands within its boundaries. The registration com-pleted, a short, concise certificate is is-sued to every land owner, and to him, his heirs and assigns, the validity of the title certified is guaranteed by the State his heirs and assigns, the validity of the title certified is guaranteed by the State against impeachment. Furnished with this certificate, a landowner who wishes to sell or mortgage his property goes to the nearest registration office—there the nearest registration office—there is one for every small fraction of the population—and here the registrar inscribes in the proper book and on the back of the certificate the name of the back of the certificate the name of the grantee, if a sale is intended, or, in case of the mortgage, the name of the mortgage and the amount of money loaned. The transferring or encumbering of title is effected in a few minutes, about as long as it would take to procure the discounting of a note at a bank. Now for the fee. This was intended not only to reimburse the State, proportionately, for the original cost of searching and for the current expenses of maintaining a cerps of registrars, but also to provide an insurance fund against the results of the discovery of flaws in the titles guaranteed. From the outset the belief was entertained and acted on, that a fee of a shilling or two for each that a fee of a shilling or two for each transaction would be ample for all pur-poses. But it turned out in every colony where the Torrens system was adopted, that the losses threatened to the Stafe through defects in the titles guaranteed had been much overrated, while the revenue flowing from the registration officers, owing to the tremendous multi-plication of transactions, had been as signally underestimated. The result has been that the fee for the transferring or encumbering of titles has been every-where cur down from shillings to pence. As things now are, an Australian can convey or mortgage a piece of land worth millions of dollars in the space of five minutes and for the price of a

Such is the method of dealing with land titles which has been adopted by the city and county of Chicago. The results will probably be admired of all Americans by the opening of the twantieth century. No doubt Chicago is wide awake to its own interests, while some of its rivals

What is fan advance in civilization truly. We see no reason, whatever why real estate shall not be transferable in this way, and if the system were generally adopted, transfers of real panies would of course be badly handicapped, and if the arguments of those who oppose the industrial combinations that they call "Trusts." are sound, this would be a sufficient reason for retusing It would be a great advance for the owners and dealers in real estate in and around Richmond-if we could simply room. The failure by our real estate men to have this palpable and readily obtainable facility is something astonishing to the progressive men of other places. As Artemus Ward would have asked-"Why, gentlemen, this thusness?"

COLD STORAGE.

The great power printing press is a grand study. It stands as almost the most wonderful achievement of mortal man in the physical world. When it is lit and worked and enlivened by electricity it seems to be almost a man created by man-integer vitae scelerisque purusmoving in charity, resting in Providence, and turning upon the poles of truthhearing much fruit; a wonderful pro-

Heart and mind are the royal, the divine part of us. And the rising and expanding soul of humanity is daring to penetrate all the hidden places of nature, to follow her paths, to find out all her profoundest secrets, and use all her forces, powers, qualities, and treasurer for its comfort and advantage. The whole world is being covered with wires, metallic nerves that communicate to the dent as readily as the nerves report to the brain the slightest touch on the remotest part of the body. The physical earth is being animated, filled with life,, as if mankind, as their bodies are buried in the earth, disintegrated and turned to dust, spread and infused over and into their surroundings. their life and intelligence, their dignity and power. Wonderful thought! Electricity is the border land of the spirit world; and shall we wonder at the suggestions and lessons of its methods and processes;

But electricity is only one of the powers that human intelligence has found imprisoned in the earth and released and trained to do its bidding. All effects indicate causes. And all effects are now brought into court, compelled to give an account of themselves, and their sources and moving forces. Chemistry and natural philosophy are daily developing new powers and new possibilities for us. Ariel, the Spirit of Knowledge, is flying, swimming, and diving into the fire and riding upon the curled clouds at her mas-

ter's order. We are learning to make soils to suit our wants, and atmospheres that give us fruits in and out of season and, within limits, to make ice and snow to come at our bidding. All this, and yet, in spite of our greatness, we pass away as a vapor or are blown out as a candle. The individuals pass away, but humanity continues, living, moving, having its being, and continuing in God, the All-Sustain-

Ice machines and cold generators are among the wonders of our time. Cold storage gives us the advantages of winter in midsummer, and serves us well. While we are gaining such power over nature and her forces our achievements are re acting on ourselves, our souls. Our machines are teaching us the necessity of uprightness, of steadiness, of endurance, of law. Electricity is telling us of life of law. Electricity is teining us of mand spirit, of a living, all-pervading Power that controlls all things. The science of horticulture is admonishing us of the possibilities of the human soul, our dispossibilities of the human soul, our dispos vine patrimony-what wise care and culture may accomplish with it, how good round of heart and mind may be perfect

fife. What do we need more than to "keep cool?" And psychological chemistry is well and profitably occupied when it teaches to that is to be done-how in the torselve the tors the torrent, tempest, and tumult of our passion, to acquire and beget a patience that will give us a calmness and still-ness that seems divine. Excessive heat in heart and mind makes our counsels and emotions light, unreliable, and fleeting. Cold storage is a want of humanity It is accomplished in the physical; it can be accomplished in the moral and spirituai world. Cold storage keeps our mo enjoyable and necessary food fresh and sound for use when and where it is wanted. Cold storage down in the depths of the earth has kept coal and oil, the treasures of heat and power, for thousands of years for us. Cold storage in the physical world stands for adversity in all its forms in the moral and spiritual world. And adversity is virtue's season. "Peace and prosperity breed cowards." The Divine Man, the Captain of our Salvation, commending Hard Times by word and example as the way to Heaven. In the world ye shall have tribulation. To cold poverty the Kingdom of Heaven stands open. Far back in the past the words of the Psalmist are: "Whose dwelleth under the defence of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Modesty is the environment of the highest, purest character; that shuns the vulgar gaze. Lowliness is the atmosphere, the temperature, the cold storage of good sense, of gentility, and of plety.

The showing made in our Washington letter yesterday for Virginia's presidential post-offices, taken by our correspondent from the forthcoming report of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department, is most surprising and most gratifying also. It appears from this statement that the fifty-seven presidential post-offices in Virginia took in during the past fiscal year 1995,310.39, of which only \$114,358.24 were used in expenses and the Government got from them, net, \$255,652.65 as revenue. Richmond's post-office is especially to be commended for the showing it makes. Its grown for the showing the pasks of the same first the showing the same first the sam it makes, its gross receipts were \$34,-851.81, and it turned in net to the Government \$115,542.83. If the whole nation did as well as Virginia the Post-Office Department would become not only self-supporting, but a source of revenue to the Gov-

Exit Silver.

Among the driblets of the election are two items, not very important in themselves, but of great significance as indicating the drift of public opinion. One of these is the stunning defeat of Edward Lane, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District of Itlinois. There was a vacancy in this district caused by the death of Frederick Remann, the Congressman-elect, Mr. Lane was nominated for the vacancy by the Democrats, and he made his campaign on the sole issue of the free colnage of silver. Lane was a member of the last Congress, and he distinguished himself by introducing a bill to make all gold contracts payable in silver. This monistrous measure to enable all debtors to cheat their creditors was actually reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the House, although the vote in favor of it was less than a majority of the full committee. That it should have received any votes at all is one of Among the driblets of the election are the full committee. That it should have received any votes at all is one of the extraordinary doings in that wonderful Congress. It is fit to be comderful Congress. It is fit to be compared with the stoppage and remaking of the Wilson bill at the behest of the Sugest Trust, and the refusal of the House to allow the saving of \$16,00,000 on the last bond issue.

Mr. Lanc, as we have said, made his expension on the issue of the free and

campaign on the issue of the free and unlimited colnage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He was one of the most voci-ferous advocates of the Illinois free-silver, separate-action convention which Gov. Aligeld and Secretary Hinrichsen engineered last spring. The district in which Lane ran for Congress is usually which Lane ran for Congress is usually Democratic by a decided majority, and Lane himself was elected in 1892 by about 5,560 majority. The result this time was his defeat by an estimated majority of 3,000. This vote must be regarded not merely as a repudiation of the Altgeld-Hinrichsen movement, but a rejection of the silver heresy in toto. It will serve this purpose not merely for the particular district where it was cast, but for the entire State, because if silver ad any footing anywhere, it was in that ery district. So the atmosphere is cleared at last in one very murky quarter.
The State of Nebraska has given an

The State of Nebraska has given an equally emphatic verdict. Here the regular Democratic convention was controlled by ex-Congressman Bryan, who is quite as rabid on the silver question as Lane, of Illinois, and a much abler man. The convention met in August and passed a resolution "in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private." such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private."
The anti-silver Democrats refused to attend this convention. They made sep-arate nominations on a platform reaffirm-ing the currency plank of the Chicago convention of 1892, adding to it the words "as it has been interpreted by the words 'as it has been interpreted by the present administration." If the Chicago plank was equivocal in itself, it could not be considered so when taken in the dozes administered by Dr. Cleveland. The Nebraska seceding Democrats certainly left no doubt of their meaning. The result of the election is a majority of about 25,000 for the Republicans, but even more significant is the fact that the bolting sound-money Democrats cast more votes than the regulars. It should be added that in Nebraska, if anywhere in the Northern States outside of the mining camps, we might expect the silver heresy to be rampant in the Democratic party, and especially with such ocratic party, and especially with such a leader as Bryan, who is a man of ability. He is now shelved indefinitely, but he is still a young man, and he may live down this youthful indiscretion.

These two events, taken in connection with the defeat of Hardin and Elackburn in Kentucky, really make an end of the

These two events, taken in connection with the defeat of Hardin and Blackburn in Kentucky, really make an end of the silver issue in both political parties, and point the way to currency reform of some cort. As long as the uppermost question was whether the dollar should be equal to 25 8-10 grains of gold or to 412 1-2 grains of silver (the latter being worth only one-half of the former), there was little chance to secure attention to any other question of finance. Now it may be taken as absolutely certain that the gold dollar is the unquestioned standard of the country in contemplation of law. The field is therefore clear for currency reform, and the Republican leaders will have to take it up. They are not necessarily committed to anything or against anything—except, perhaps, Senator Sherman, who lately indulged in the belief that greenbacks are the best form of paper money the world has ever seen. We apprehend that this opinion is not entertained generally by Mr. Sherman's colleagues, but whether it is or not, events will not pause to meet his convenited. The coming Congress must take up the currency question for discussion if not for action, and the sooner the discussion begins, the better—New York Evening Post.

Distribution of Free Samples of Liquors. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Treasury Department has settled the question re-garding the free distributing of samples of whisky and wine at the Atlanta Ex-position, which has long vexed the offi-

to oring forth thirty, sixty, and a hundred-fold, and never at any season cease from yielding fruit.

Cold storage is full of lessons for all

NAM PHALANX OF HARTFORD.

The Well-Known Southern Wit Happened to be Stopping at the Jefferson and Was Called Upon for a Speech.

One of the most pleasant features in connection with the visit of the Putnam Phalanx to this city occurred in the lobby of the Jefferson Hotel Friday night just before the northerners left to take their train for home. Among the guests at the hotel is Major Albert Akers, who is an old Confederate soldier, and at present one of the leading attorneys of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, Major Akers has a reputation as a wit and after-dinner speaker that is second only to Chauncey Depew's. Several prominent Richmond gentlemen, as soon as they discovered the Major's presence in the hotel, sought him out and begged him to say a few parting words to the members of the Phalanx.

MAYOR AKERS' SPEICH.

MAYOR AKERS' SPEECH He was somewhat loth to do so at first, but was finally persuaded, and said: Gentlemen of Hartford, Conn., if I were not a Virginian I would be a New Eng-lander: Our stern alarms have changed to merry

meetings, dreadful marches to delightful measures."

measures."

Thrice welcome to the land of Washington, of Lee, and of Jackson.

You no longer tread upon a hostile shore; useless now are your sharp swords and unerring muskets. The veterans of Lee and Jackson no longer harass your rear, but look you squarely in the face and say, "Fellow-citizens." Your pathway is no longer strewn with the dead and dying, and henceforth we will shower upon you grape as you pass; not the grape whose iron clusters grew so luxuriantly on the hillsides of Fredericksburg. riantly on the hillsides of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, and Ma-nasses, whose juice was the red blood, but the grape that comes from the bat-tery of the banquet.

but the grape that comes from the battery of the banquet.
You come to us, thank God, as ambassadors of poace, with your laurel wreaths thickly entwined with the cypress. Your bands play "Dixle," "The Bonnie Biue Flag," and "Yankee Doodle" alternately. Shakespeare speaks of "the soul-stirring drum and the ear-piercing fife," but Shylock says, "Lock up my doors when you hear the drum and the vila squeaking of the wry-nesked life."

I love the drum and the fife, and it has its glory and its fame, and I never saw a plcture of a battle in my life without seeing the drummer dead and the drum by his side.

More than thirty years of profound public tranquillity have passed away and biessed our land since Stonewall Jackson came thundering down the Shenandoah Valley like a military cyclone, scattering terror and consternation among the northern armles.

We have forgotten the use of weapons of war, and have been cultiviting the arts of peace. We have engrossed our thoughts and enlisted our hearts in the pursuits of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, and advancing the arts and sciences most useful to man. No people have been so blessed, and none have so prespered. Whilst we have thus been improving our condition, amassing weath at home and accumulating homors abroad, other nations have been vexed and worried with the "dogs of war."

The war cloud has darkened the sunny sky of Italy; armies have trampled on the vine-clad fields of France, and the recruiting drum has been heard on the green hills and sweet valleys of merry old England.

We hang out our banner to-day, not the bound blue flag representing the THE CULTIVATION OF PEACE.

We hang out our banner to-day, not the bounie blue flag representing the twillight of seven stars, but the old ban-ner that Decatur unfuried to the Barbary States, that Jackson held over New Or-leans, that Scott carried to the halls of the Montezumas.

The lily will fade and its white leaves

But the stars will shine on forever."

One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, one nation evermore.
Go back, gentlemen, to New England and tell your people that peace hath its victories no less renowned than war.

victories no less renowned than war.

"I followed ole Marse Robert for four years, nigh about,"
Got wounded in three places and starved at Point Lookout;
"I cotched the rheumatism a-camping in the snow,"
And I killed a chance o' Yankees, but I'll never kill no more."

At the condusion of the renewal Notes At the conclusion of his remarks Major Akers was loudly applauded, and especially by the members of the Phalanx.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

The Conditions as Shown by the Snow Church Company's Review.

The Snow-Church Company's Weekly

The present typics of leather. Tanning is a stow process, requiring some six months for completion, and the hides bought to-day are therefore not marketable if used immediately or a half a year. Leather selling to-day is made from hides bought six months ago, and the selling price thereof is based on the cost price of the hides at the time they were purchased.

When hides advanced with enormous strides early in the-present year, a great many tanners of oak sole became alarmed and dropped out of the market. They had no conducte in the advance, and were afraid to buy hides, and have continued along, working in hides on hand and waiting till prices fall before purchasing new lots. Their yards have been closed down in a good many cases where no stock ahead was provided, and the result of it all is that the production of oak sole has been greatly curtailed, and the curtailment is added to every day. Now that hides have failen off a little lanners are afraid to buy, less they fail still further, and it is likely to be some time before hides are put into the empty vais, and it will then be six months before they come forth as leather. In view of lanse facts it is predicted that oak sole will be scarce and considerably higher by January 1, 1965.

Typer leather tanners all seem inclined to hold firm for top prices, and have been free buyers at top cost of hides. There is little prospect of cheaper leather in this direction. Hides can stand a slump. They have been and still are relatively much higher than leather, and if still further cheapened to a considerable degree would not result to cheaper leather.

Speaking more particularly of the harness leather outlook, the statistical postion should really be better than in sole leather, but the latter branch of the trade is in fewer and stronger hands. The long depression has forced numbers of small harness tanners out of the business while many have turned their attention to other lines or have run ther yards so slowly as to have almost ceased production.

Several things ha

Halifax's Sympathy.

Halifax's Sympathy.

Rev. Thernton S. Wilson, who is an alumnus of the University of Virginia, called to see us on Tuesday and stated that arrangements are being made to call a meeting of the friends of that institution with a view of raising funds for the buildings recently destroyed by fire. A notice of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

Richmond has already contributed about \$12,000, which will no doubt be largely increased, and we feel sure that our Halifax citizens will not be found wanting in substantial sympathy for their alma mater.

The columns of the News are open for any assistance it can render towards alding in the work of rebuilding the school founded by Thomas Jefferson, and always the pride of the Old Dominion.—South Boston News.

Improved Homoeopathic Remedies Combine the Best in All Systems and Make Positive Cures Where All Other Medicines Fail.

NEW TESTIMONIALS DAILY.

If You Are Sick As'c Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health-Buy a 25-Cent Munyon Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Your Complaint a Personal Letter to Prof. Munyon Will be Answered With Free Medical Advice for Any Disease.

Mrs. Go. L. Hardy, 1837 Old Manchester Road, St. Louis, says: "I have had rheumatism for about seven years. For the past two months confined to my sed and helpless as a child. My limbs and arms were very much swollen, and had to be placed on pillows. The least motion caused me pain. The bottom of my feet puffed out like water blisters and were frightfully sore. I could not get anythins to relieve me until I began to use Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. I used four bottles and was absolutely cured."

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cures in a few days. Price, 25 cents.
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A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25 cents a bottle.
Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1005.
Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

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We have an immense stock of planes, embracing Steinway, Hardman, Kimball, Pischer, Hallet & Davis, and other stand-ard makes. Our prices are the lowest, Easy terms when desired. Write for par-

WALTER D. MOSES & CO., No. 100 east Main street,

Bievel- Contest Closed.

The contest for the Bicycle at T. A.
Miller's closed Friday night. The exact
number of boxes which were in the window amounted to 5,09. Mrs. Thomas Bolling. No. 510 west Franklin street, and
Mr. Robert Tritton, of Barton Heights,
guessed the correct number. Several
others came within ten of the correct
number.

You can buy at S. Ullman's Son To-matoes and Corn, Sc. can; Early June Peas, Sc. can; large cans Table Peaches, loc.; large cans California Peaches, 2 cans for Zic.; Mountain Roll Butter, 20c. pound.

TO ATLANTA EXPOSITION

TO ATLANTA EXPOSITION Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Southern railway runs through sleepers to Atlanta every Tuesday and Thursday, leaving Richmond 7:25 P. M. on the "Exposition Flyer," arriving in Atlanta the following morning 19:25. Ten-day limit tickets sold at \$12.40, good on this train. Returning, this train leaves Atlanta every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon 5 o'clock, arriving in Richmond the following morning \$55. This train affords the Richmond public elegant service and quickest time to Atlanta. For all information as to rates, time-tables, etc., call at City Passenger Office, 920 east Main street.

C. W. CECIL,
Trav. Passenger Agent.

The Jefferson.

We have just placed three elegant Stein-WALTER D. MOSES & CO., No. 1005 east Main street.

Review of Trade says:

The present cost of hides has little or York Creamery Butter, 20c. pound; Carolino Rice, 4c. pound; 8 large bars Soap for Ec. No end to the bargains at 8. Ull-man's Son.

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THE MODEL SHOE STORE, 607 East Broad Street.

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This well-known institution, the oldest in the South, insures buildings against FIRE AND LIGHTNING on the most favorable terms by

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TRY OUR BESTGRADE **COOKING** SHERRY. \$1 Per Gallon

COLD STORAGE

Dry and Uniform Temperature

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This Magnificent Hotel FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. LADIES' CAFE GRILL ROOM, TURK-ISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN, AND TUB BATHS.

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